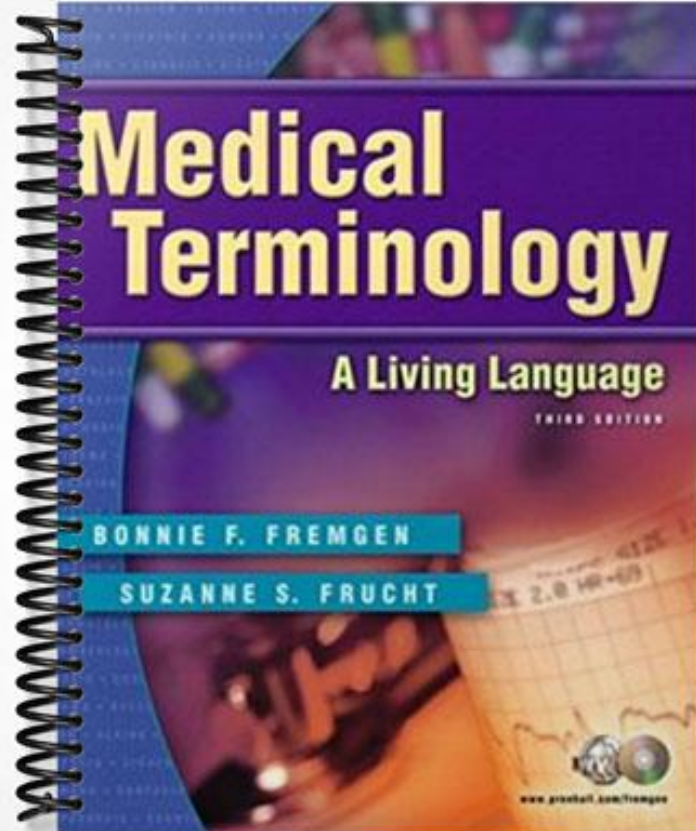


SOLUTIONS MANUAL



The page features a background of a grid with a black ECG line. A grey horizontal bar is positioned at the top, and a vertical grey bar is on the left side. The text 'Chapter 2' is in white on the top bar, and 'Body Structure' is in black on the white background, underlined.

Chapter 2

Body Structure

Objective	Text	Quiz	Content Abstract																																																																																
<p>1. Recognize the combining forms and prefixes introduced in this chapter.</p>	24	2A	<p>Combining Forms Relating to Body Structure</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="700 294 991 328">Combining Form</th> <th data-bbox="991 294 1173 328">Meaning</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. abdomin/o</td><td>abdomen</td></tr> <tr><td>2. adip/o</td><td>fat</td></tr> <tr><td>3. anter/o</td><td>front</td></tr> <tr><td>4. caud/o</td><td>tail</td></tr> <tr><td>5. cephal/o</td><td>head</td></tr> <tr><td>6. chondr/o</td><td>cartilage</td></tr> <tr><td>7. crani/o</td><td>skull</td></tr> <tr><td>8. cyt/o</td><td>cell</td></tr> <tr><td>9. dist/o</td><td>away from</td></tr> <tr><td>10. dors/o</td><td>back of body</td></tr> <tr><td>11. epitheli/o</td><td>epithelium</td></tr> <tr><td>12. hist/o</td><td>tissue</td></tr> <tr><td>13. infer/o</td><td>below</td></tr> <tr><td>14. later/o</td><td>side</td></tr> <tr><td>15. medi/o</td><td>middle</td></tr> <tr><td>16. muscul/o</td><td>muscle</td></tr> <tr><td>17. neur/o</td><td>nerve</td></tr> <tr><td>18. organ/o</td><td>organ</td></tr> <tr><td>19. oste/o</td><td>bone</td></tr> <tr><td>20. pelv/o</td><td>pelvis</td></tr> <tr><td>21. poster/o</td><td>back</td></tr> <tr><td>22. proxim/o</td><td>near to</td></tr> <tr><td>23. somat/o</td><td>body</td></tr> <tr><td>24. spin/o</td><td>spine</td></tr> <tr><td>25. super/o</td><td>above</td></tr> <tr><td>26. system/o</td><td>system</td></tr> <tr><td>27. thorac/o</td><td>chest</td></tr> <tr><td>28. ventr/o</td><td>belly</td></tr> <tr><td>29. viscer/o</td><td>internal organ</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Prefixes Relating to Body Structure</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="700 1247 809 1281">Prefix</th> <th data-bbox="991 1247 1173 1281">Meaning</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. epi-</td><td>above</td></tr> <tr><td>2. inter-</td><td>between</td></tr> <tr><td>3. intra-</td><td>within</td></tr> <tr><td>4. peri-</td><td>around or about</td></tr> <tr><td>5. post-</td><td>behind or after</td></tr> <tr><td>6. retro-</td><td>behind or backward</td></tr> <tr><td>7. sub-</td><td>under or below</td></tr> <tr><td>8. supra-</td><td>above</td></tr> <tr><td>9. trans-</td><td>through or across</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Combining Form	Meaning	1. abdomin/o	abdomen	2. adip/o	fat	3. anter/o	front	4. caud/o	tail	5. cephal/o	head	6. chondr/o	cartilage	7. crani/o	skull	8. cyt/o	cell	9. dist/o	away from	10. dors/o	back of body	11. epitheli/o	epithelium	12. hist/o	tissue	13. infer/o	below	14. later/o	side	15. medi/o	middle	16. muscul/o	muscle	17. neur/o	nerve	18. organ/o	organ	19. oste/o	bone	20. pelv/o	pelvis	21. poster/o	back	22. proxim/o	near to	23. somat/o	body	24. spin/o	spine	25. super/o	above	26. system/o	system	27. thorac/o	chest	28. ventr/o	belly	29. viscer/o	internal organ	Prefix	Meaning	1. epi-	above	2. inter-	between	3. intra-	within	4. peri-	around or about	5. post-	behind or after	6. retro-	behind or backward	7. sub-	under or below	8. supra-	above	9. trans-	through or across
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<p>2. Gain the ability to pronounce medical terms.</p>			<p>Pronunciation for medical terms in this chapter can be found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the text in parentheses following the term • In the Pronunciation Practice list at the end of the chapter • In the Audio-glossary on the CD-ROM • In the Audio-glossary at the Companion Website 																																																																																
<p>3. Discuss the organization of the body in terms of cells, tissues, organs, and systems.</p>	24–27		<p>a. Cells—the basic unit of all living things. All the tissues and organs in the body are composed of cells.</p> <p>b. Tissues—formed when cells are grouped together to perform one activity.</p> <p>c. Organs—groups of tissues coming together to perform special functions.</p> <p>d. Systems—several organs working in a compatible manner to perform a complex function.</p>																																																																																

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4. Define the four types of tissues.	26–27		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Muscle tissue—This is composed of both voluntary and involuntary tissue and produces movement within the body. b. Epithelial tissue—This tissue, found throughout the body, lines internal organs and also acts as a covering or skin. c. Connective tissue—This tissue supports and protects the tissue in body structures. d. Nerve tissue—This tissue conducts electrical impulses to and from the brain. 																				
5. List the major organs found in the 12 organ systems.	28–33	2B	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Body System</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Organs in the System</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Integumentary</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. skin b. hair c. nails </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Musculoskeletal</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. muscles b. tendons c. bones d. joints </td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Cardiovascular</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. heart b. arteries c. veins d. capillaries </td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Hematic system</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. plasma b. red blood cells c. white blood cells </td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Lymphatic</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. thymus gland b. spleen c. lymph vessels d. lymph nodes </td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Respiratory</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. nose b. pharynx c. larynx d. trachea e. bronchial tubes f. lungs </td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Digestive</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. mouth b. salivary glands c. pharynx d. esophagus e. stomach f. small intestines g. colon h. liver i. gallbladder j. pancreas </td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Urinary</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. kidneys b. urinary bladder c. ureters d. urethra </td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Female reproductive system</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ovaries b. fallopian tubes c. uterus d. vagina e. mammary glands </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Body System	Organs in the System	1. Integumentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. skin b. hair c. nails 	2. Musculoskeletal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. muscles b. tendons c. bones d. joints 	3. Cardiovascular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. heart b. arteries c. veins d. capillaries 	4. Hematic system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. plasma b. red blood cells c. white blood cells 	5. Lymphatic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. thymus gland b. spleen c. lymph vessels d. lymph nodes 	6. Respiratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. nose b. pharynx c. larynx d. trachea e. bronchial tubes f. lungs 	7. Digestive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. mouth b. salivary glands c. pharynx d. esophagus e. stomach f. small intestines g. colon h. liver i. gallbladder j. pancreas 	8. Urinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. kidneys b. urinary bladder c. ureters d. urethra 	9. Female reproductive system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ovaries b. fallopian tubes c. uterus d. vagina e. mammary glands
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Teaching Strategies	Practical Activities	Factoid	Multimedia
<p>See PP Figure 2.2A See PP Figure 2.2B See PP Figure 2.2C See PP Figure 2.2D</p>			
<p>At the beginning of the lesson, name each body system and see how many organs the class can correctly identify for each. See PP Figure 2.3</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.4</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.5</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.6</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.7</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.8</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.9</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.10</p>	<p>Assign the students an organ from one of the body systems and have them prepare a one page report.</p> <p>Ask students to rank the body systems in order of importance. Discuss their answers in class.</p>		<p>See PowerPoint presentation on the accompanying IRCD for an animation showing the Endocrine System.</p> <p>See PowerPoint presentation on the accompanying IRCD for an animation showing the Lymphatic System.</p> <p>See PowerPoint presentation on the accompanying IRCD for an animation showing the Respiratory System.</p> <p>See PowerPoint presentation on the accompanying IRCD for an animation showing the Digestive System.</p> <p>See PowerPoint presentation on the accompanying IRCD for an animation showing the Urinary System.</p>

Continued

Objective	Text	Quiz	Content Abstract																														
			<p>Male reproductive system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. testes b. vas deferens c. urethra d. prostate gland e. penis <p>10. Endocrine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. thyroid gland b. pituitary gland c. testes d. ovaries e. adrenal glands f. pancreas g. parathyroid glands h. pineal gland i. thymus gland <p>11. Nervous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. brain b. spinal cord c. nerves <p>12. Special senses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. eyes b. ears c. nose d. tongue e. skin 																														
6. Describe the anatomical position.	34–35		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The anatomical position is used when describing the positions and relationships of a structure in the human body. • A body in the anatomical position is standing erect with the arms at the side of the body, the palms of the hands facing forward, and the eyes looking straight ahead. In addition, the legs are parallel with the feet and the toes pointing forward. • For descriptive purposes the assumption is always that the person is in the anatomical position even if the body or parts of the body are in any other position. 																														
7. Define the body planes.	34–35	2C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sagittal plane—This vertical plane is lengthwise and divides the body or any of its parts into right and left portions. b. Frontal plane—The frontal or coronal plane divides the body into front and back portions. In other words, this is a vertical lengthwise plane running from side to side. c. Transverse plane—The transverse or horizontal plane is a crosswise plane that runs parallel to the ground. This imaginary cut would divide the body or its parts into upper and lower portions. 																														
8. Define directional and positional terms.	36–37	2D	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Directional Term</th> <th>Definition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. superior cephalic</td> <td>More toward the head, or above.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. inferior or caudal</td> <td>More toward the feet or tail, or below.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. anterior or ventral</td> <td>More toward the front or belly-side of the body.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. posterior or dorsal</td> <td>More toward the back or spinal cord side of the body.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. medial</td> <td>Refers to the middle or near the middle of the body or the structure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. lateral</td> <td>Refers to the side.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. apex</td> <td>Tip or summit of an organ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. base</td> <td>Bottom or lower part of an organ.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. proximal</td> <td>Located closer to the point of attachment to the body.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. distal</td> <td>Located farther away from the point of attachment to the body.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. superficial</td> <td>More toward the surface of the body.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. deep</td> <td>Further away from the surface of the body.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. supine</td> <td>The body lying horizontally and facing upward.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. prone</td> <td>The body lying horizontally and facing downward.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Directional Term	Definition	1. superior cephalic	More toward the head, or above.	2. inferior or caudal	More toward the feet or tail, or below.	3. anterior or ventral	More toward the front or belly-side of the body.	4. posterior or dorsal	More toward the back or spinal cord side of the body.	5. medial	Refers to the middle or near the middle of the body or the structure.	6. lateral	Refers to the side.	7. apex	Tip or summit of an organ.	8. base	Bottom or lower part of an organ.	9. proximal	Located closer to the point of attachment to the body.	10. distal	Located farther away from the point of attachment to the body.	11. superficial	More toward the surface of the body.	12. deep	Further away from the surface of the body.	13. supine	The body lying horizontally and facing upward.	14. prone	The body lying horizontally and facing downward.
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<p>See PP Figure 2.11</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.12</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.13</p> <p>See PP Figure 2.14</p>			<p>See PowerPoint presentation on the accompanying IRCD for an animation showing the Brain and Brainstem.</p> <p>See PowerPoint presentation on the accompanying IRCD for an animation showing the Ear.</p> <p>See PowerPoint presentation on the accompanying IRCD for an animation showing the Eye.</p>
<p>See PP Figure 2.15</p>			
<p>See PP Figure 2.16</p>			
<p>See PP Figure 2.17 Refer to Table 2.2 After all directional terms and body planes have been covered, stand in front of the class and make hand motions to indicate each directional term and body plane. Instruct students to say each term as you make the motion. Repeat and speed up. Select various body parts; have students determine the directional relationship of the two parts using these new words. Example: The wrist is (<i>distal</i>) to the elbow. The elbow is (<i>proximal</i>) to the wrist. See PP Figure 2.18 See PP Figure 2.19</p>			

Objective	Text	Quiz	Content Abstract
9. List the body cavities and their contents.	38–39		<p>Dorsal cavities</p> <p>Cranial cavity Brain Spinal cavity Spinal cord</p> <p>Ventral cavities</p> <p>Thoracic cavity Pleural cavity: lungs Pericardial cavity: heart Mediastinum: heart, esophagus, trachea, thymus gland, aorta</p> <p>The thoracic cavity is separated from the abdominopelvic cavity by the diaphragm.</p> <p>Abdominopelvic cavity</p> <p>Abdominal cavity Stomach, spleen, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, and portions of the small intestines and colon Pelvic cavity Urinary bladder, ureters, urethra, and portions of the small intestines and colon <i>Female:</i> uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes, vagina <i>Male:</i> prostate gland, seminal vesicles, portion of the vas deferens</p>
10. Locate and describe the nine anatomical divisions of the abdomen.	39–40	2E	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Right hypochondriac: Right lateral region of upper row beneath the lower ribs. Epigastric: Middle area of upper row above the stomach. Left hypochondriac: Left lateral region of the upper row beneath the lower ribs. Right lumbar: Right lateral region of the middle row at the waist. Umbilical: Central area over the navel. Left lumbar: Left lateral region of the middle row at the waist. Right iliac: Right lateral region of the lower row at the groin. Hypogastric: Middle region of the lower row beneath the navel. Left iliac: Left lateral region of the lower row at the groin.
11. Locate and describe the four clinical divisions of the abdomen.	40–41	2F	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Right upper quadrant (RUQ): Contains majority of liver, gallbladder, small portion of pancreas, small intestines, and colon. Right lower quadrant (RLQ): Contains small intestines and colon, right ovary and fallopian tube, appendix, and right ureter. Left upper quadrant (LUQ): Contains small portion of liver, spleen, stomach, majority of pancreas, small intestines, and colon. Left lower quadrant (LLQ): Contains small intestines and colon, left ovary and fallopian tube, and left ureter.
12. Interpret abbreviations associated with body structure.	42	2G 2H	<p>Abbreviations Relating to Body Structure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AP anteroposterior CV cardiovascular GI gastrointestinal GU genitourinary lat lateral LLQ left lower quadrant LUQ left upper quadrant MS musculoskeletal PA posteroanterior RLQ right lower quadrant RUQ right upper quadrant UGI upper gastrointestinal

Teaching Strategies	Practical Activities	Factoid	Multimedia
<p>See PP Figure 2.20</p> <p>Refer to Table 2.3</p>			
<p>See PP Figure 2.21</p>			
<p>See PP Figure 2.22</p> <p>Name a body part located in the abdomen and have the students identify in which region it is located.</p>			
<p>Have the students use each abbreviation in a sentence.</p>			

NAME _____ DATE _____ SCORE _____

QUIZ 2A

Directions: Define the combining forms in the spaces provided.

1. abdomin/o _____
2. adip/o _____
3. anter/o _____
4. caud/o _____
5. cephal/o _____
6. chondr/o _____
7. crani/o _____
8. cyt/o _____
9. dist/o _____
10. dors/o _____
11. epitheli/o _____
12. hist/o _____
13. infer/o _____
14. later/o _____
15. medi/o _____
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23. somat/o _____
24. spin/o _____
25. super/o _____
26. system/o _____
27. thorac/o _____
28. ventr/o _____
29. viscer/o _____
30. epi- _____
31. inter- _____
32. intra- _____
33. peri- _____
34. post- _____
35. retro- _____
36. sub- _____
37. supra- _____
38. trans- _____

NAME _____ DATE _____ SCORE _____

QUIZ 2B

Directions: Place the names of the organs that are included within each body system in the spaces provided.

1. Integumentary
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
2. Musculoskeletal
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
3. Cardiovascular
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
4. Hematic system
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
5. Lymphatic
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
6. Respiratory
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____
f. _____
7. Digestive
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____
f. _____
g. _____
h. _____
i. _____
j. _____
8. Urinary
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____

9. Female reproductive system

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Male reproductive system

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

10. Endocrine

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____

11. Nervous

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

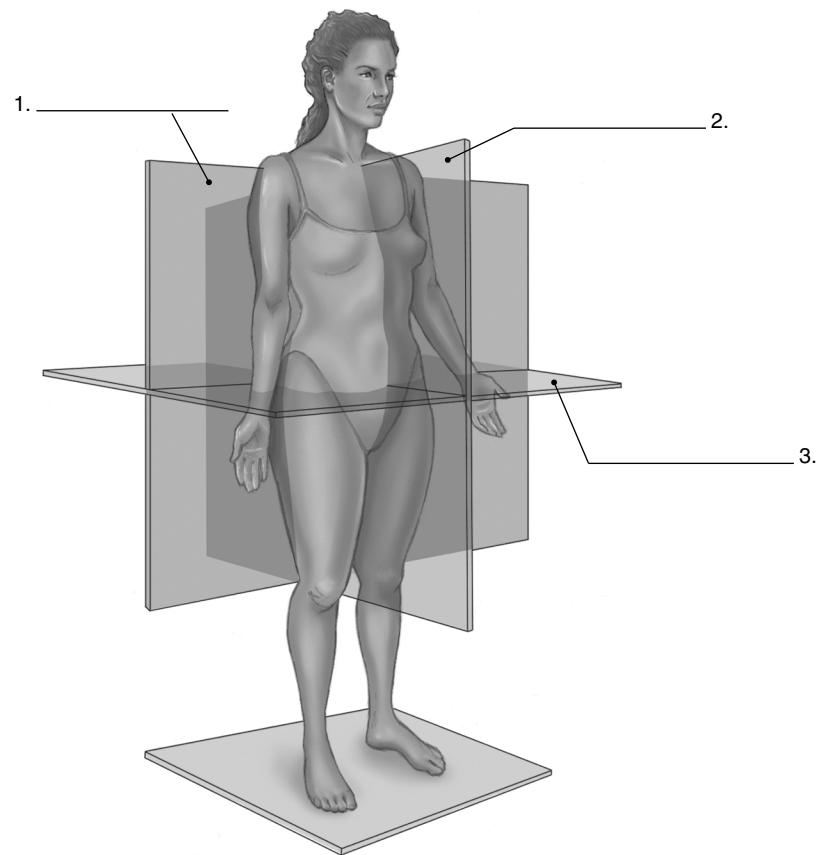
12. Special senses

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

NAME _____ DATE _____ SCORE _____

QUIZ 2C

Directions: Identify the anatomical planes.



NAME _____ DATE _____ SCORE _____

QUIZ 2D

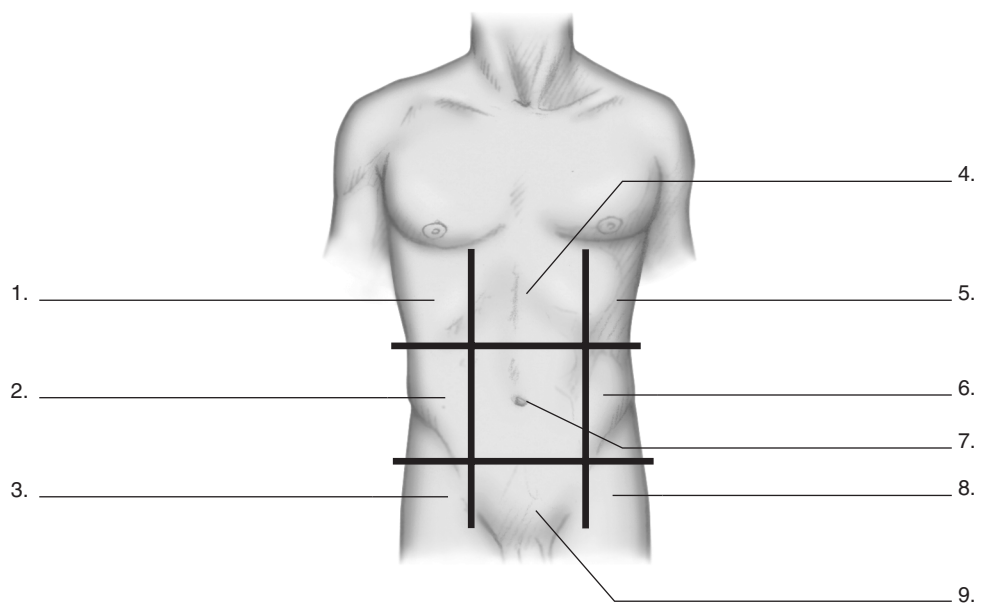
Directions: Place the definition/description of the directional position in the space next to the term.

1. superior or cephalic _____
2. inferior or caudal _____
3. anterior or ventral _____
4. posterior or dorsal _____
5. medial _____
6. lateral _____
7. apex _____
8. base _____
9. proximal _____
10. distal _____
11. superficial _____
12. deep _____
13. supine _____
14. prone _____

NAME _____ DATE _____ SCORE _____

QUIZ 2E

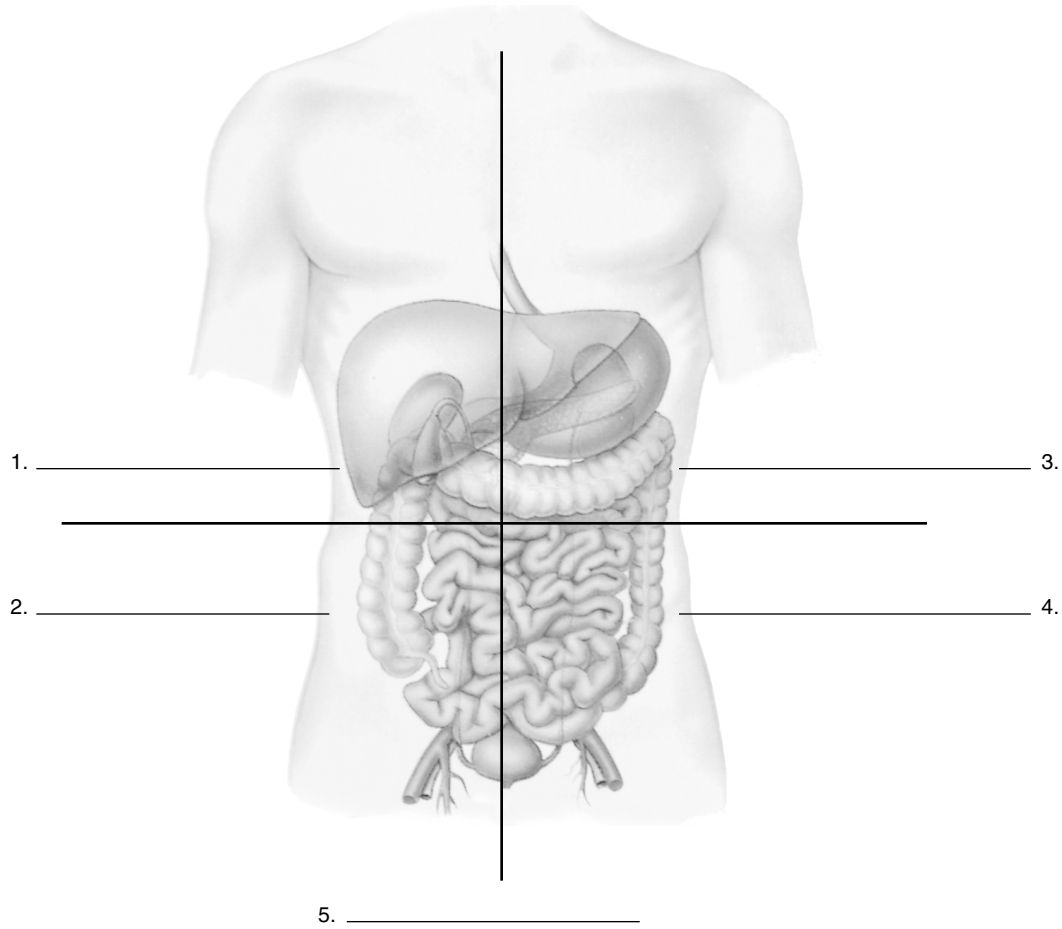
Directions: Identify the nine anatomical divisions of the abdomen.



NAME _____ DATE _____ SCORE _____

QUIZ 2F

Directions: Identify the five clinical divisions of the abdomen.



NAME _____ DATE _____ SCORE _____

QUIZ 2G

Directions: Write the medical term for which each abbreviation stands.

1. AP _____
2. CV _____
3. GI _____
4. GU _____
5. lat _____
6. LLQ _____
7. LUQ _____
8. MS _____
9. PA _____
10. RLQ _____
11. RUQ _____
12. UGI _____

QUIZ 2H

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of these terms pertains to the back of the body?
 - A. cephalic
 - B. coronal
 - C. dorsal
 - D. ventral

2. Lateral means _____ .
 - A. closer to the point of attachment to the body
 - B. near the front of the body
 - C. near the middle of the body
 - D. toward the side of the body

3. The front or belly-side of the body is called the _____ surface.
 - A. abdominal
 - B. dorsal
 - C. posterior
 - D. ventral

4. Which plane divides the body into front and back portions?
 - A. frontal (coronal)
 - B. horizontal
 - C. sagittal
 - D. transverse

5. The sagittal plane divides the body into _____ .
 - A. anterior and posterior portions
 - B. cephalic and caudal halves
 - C. left and right halves
 - D. upper and lower sections

6. Which body cavity contains the lungs, heart, aorta, esophagus, and trachea?
 - A. thoracic cavity
 - B. abdominal cavity
 - C. cranial cavity
 - D. dorsal cavity

7. Which plane divides the body into upper and lower portions?
 - A. sagittal plane
 - B. transverse plane
 - C. midsagittal plane
 - D. frontal (coronal) plane

8. Which term is the opposite of proximal?
- A. medial
 - B. ventral
 - C. distal
 - D. inferior
9. The combining form *viscer/o* means:
- A. tissue
 - B. internal organ
 - C. organ
 - D. belly
10. The prefix *supra-* in the term *suprapubic* means:
- A. under
 - B. across
 - C. above
 - D. backward

Chapter 2 Answer Key

QUIZ 2A Answer Key

Combining Form	Meaning
1. abdomin/o	abdomen
2. adip/o	fat
3. anter/o	front
4. caud/o	tail
5. cephal/o	head
6. chondr/o	cartilage
7. crani/o	skull
8. cyt/o	cell
9. dist/o	away from
10. dors/o	back of body
11. epitheli/o	epithelium
12. hist/o	tissue
13. infer/o	below
14. later/o	side
15. medi/o	middle
16. muscul/o	muscle
17. neur/o	nerve
18. organ/o	organ
19. oste/o	bone
20. pelv/o	pelvis
21. poster/o	back
22. proxim/o	near to
23. somat/o	body
24. spin/o	spine
25. super/o	above
26. system/o	system
27. thorac/o	chest
28. ventr/o	belly
29. viscer/o	internal organ
30. epi-	above
31. inter-	between
32. intra-	within
33. peri-	around or about
34. post-	behind or after
35. retro-	behind or backward
36. sub-	under or below
37. supra-	above
38. trans-	through or across

QUIZ 2B Answer Key

Body System

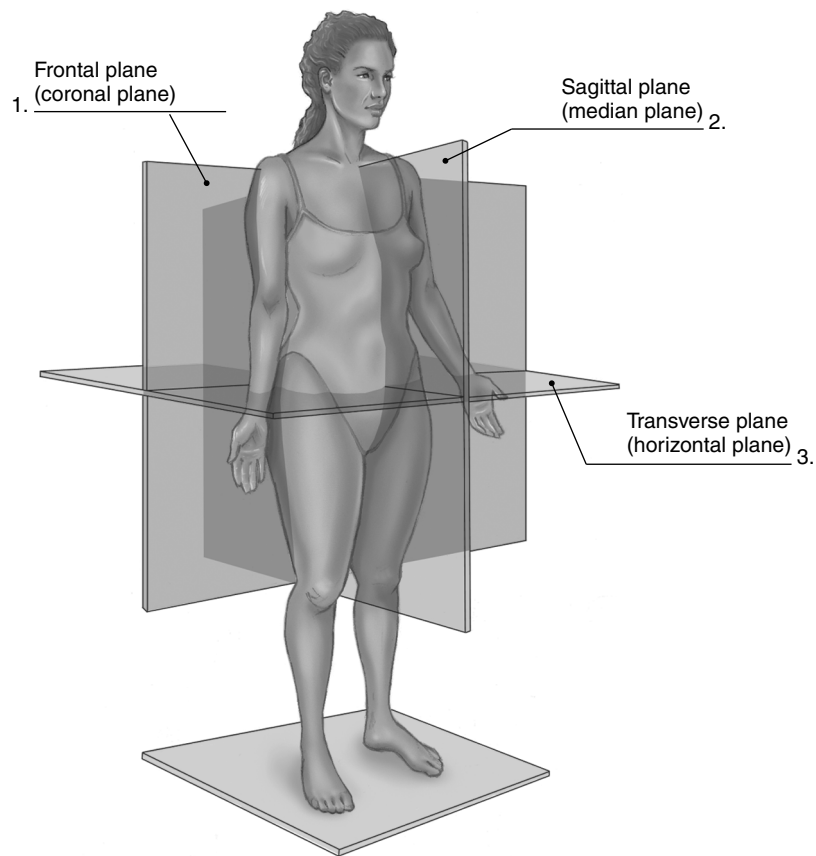
1. Integumentary
2. Musculoskeletal
3. Cardiovascular
4. Hematic system
5. Lymphatic
6. Respiratory
7. Digestive
8. Urinary

Organs in the System

- a. skin
- b. hair
- c. nails
- a. muscles
- b. tendons
- c. bones
- d. joints
- a. heart
- b. arteries
- c. veins
- d. capillaries
- a. plasma
- b. red blood cells
- c. white blood cells
- a. thymus gland
- b. spleen
- c. lymph vessels
- d. lymph nodes
- a. nose
- b. pharynx
- c. larynx
- d. trachea
- e. bronchial tubes
- f. lungs
- a. mouth
- b. salivary glands
- c. pharynx
- d. esophagus
- e. stomach
- f. small intestines
- g. colon
- h. liver
- i. gallbladder
- j. pancreas
- a. kidneys
- b. urinary bladder
- c. ureters
- d. urethra

- 9. Female reproductive system
 - a. ovaries
 - b. fallopian tubes
 - c. uterus
 - d. vagina
 - e. mammary glands
- Male reproductive system
 - a. testes
 - b. vas deferens
 - c. urethra
 - d. prostate gland
 - e. penis
- 10. Endocrine
 - a. thyroid gland
 - b. pituitary gland
 - c. testes
 - d. ovaries
 - e. adrenal glands
 - f. pancreas
 - g. parathyroid glands
 - h. pineal gland
 - i. thymus gland
- 11. Nervous
 - a. brain
 - b. spinal cord
 - c. nerves
- 12. Special senses
 - a. eyes
 - b. ears
 - c. nose
 - d. tongue
 - e. skin

QUIZ 2C Answer Key



QUIZ 2D Answer Key

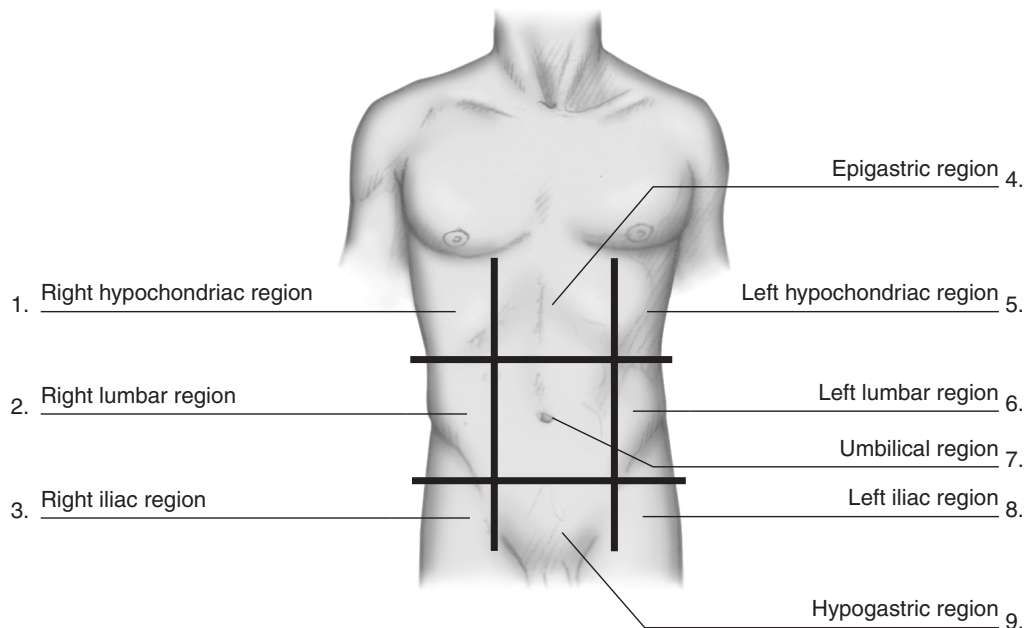
Directional Term

1. superior or cephalic
2. inferior or caudal
3. anterior or ventral
4. posterior or dorsal
5. medial
6. lateral
7. apex
8. base
9. proximal
10. distal
11. superficial
12. deep
13. supine
14. prone

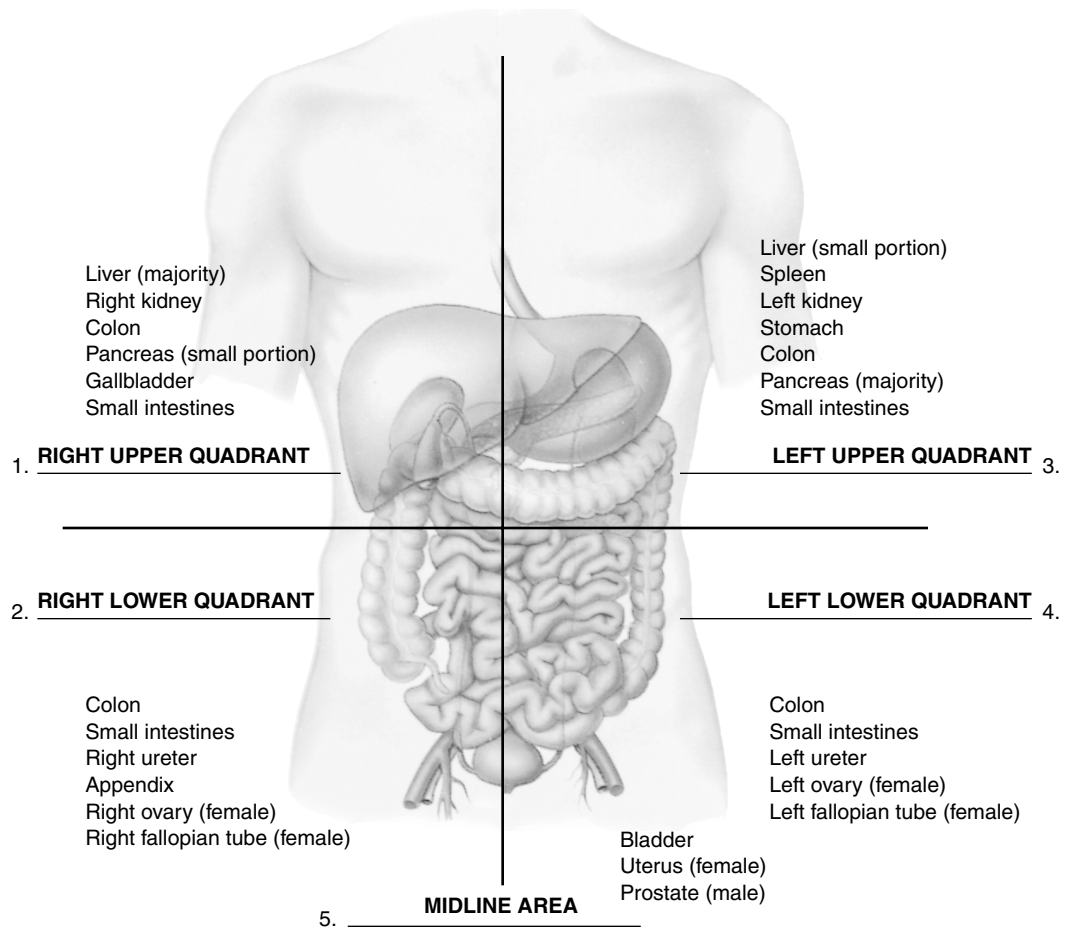
Definition

- More toward the head, or above.
- More toward the feet or tail, or below.
- More toward the front or belly-side of the body.
- More toward the back or spinal cord side of the body.
- Refers to the middle or near the middle of the body or the structure.
- Refers to the side.
- Tip or summit of an organ.
- Bottom or lower part of an organ.
- Located closer to the point of attachment to the body.
- Located farther away from the point of attachment to the body.
- More toward the surface of the body.
- Further away from the surface of the body.
- The body lying horizontally and facing upward.
- The body lying horizontally and facing downward.

QUIZ 2E Answer Key



QUIZ 2F Answer Key



QUIZ 2G Answer Key

Abbreviation	Meaning
1. AP	anteroposterior
2. CV	cardiovascular
3. GI	gastrointestinal
4. GU	genitourinary
5. lat	lateral
6. LLQ	left lower quadrant
7. LUQ	left upper quadrant
8. MS	musculoskeletal
9. PA	posteroanterior
10. RLQ	right lower quadrant
11. RUQ	right upper quadrant
12. UGI	upper gastrointestinal

QUIZ 2H Answer Key

1. C; 2. D; 3. D; 4. A; 5. C; 6. A; 7. B; 8. C; 9. B; 10. C